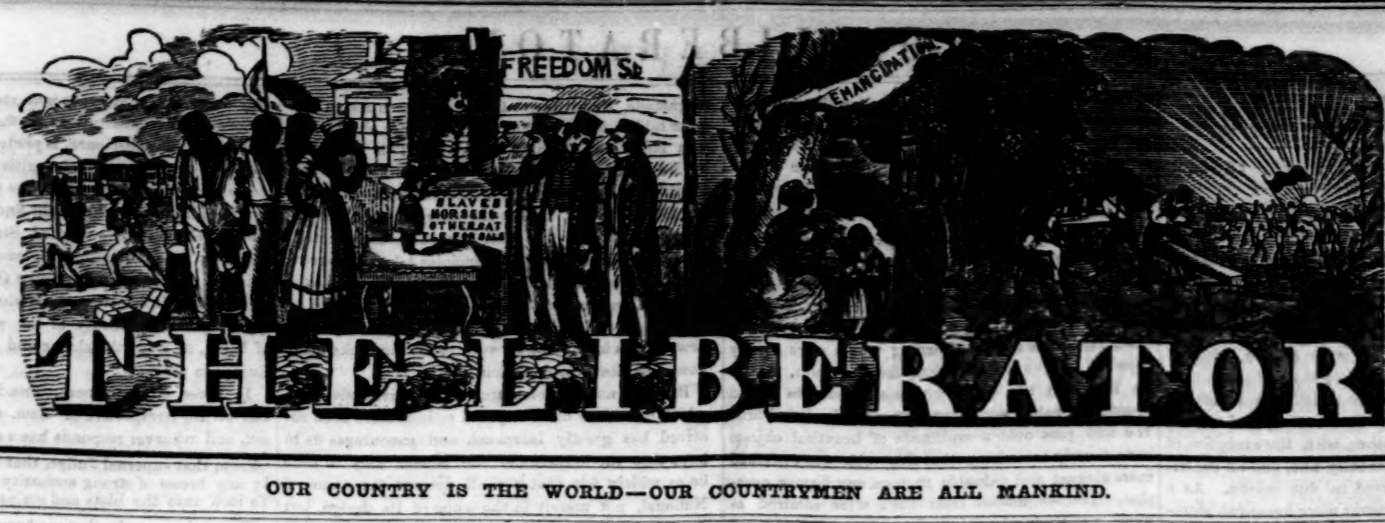


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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!
HE V. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH'
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.
'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding
lords of the South, as a condition of their
assent to the Constitution, have secured to
themselves the perpetuity of their dominion over
their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was
the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-
agement positively prohibited by the law of God,
delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, in re-
sponse to the principles of popular representation, of a re-
presentation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under
the name of persons. Its reciprocal operation
upon the government of the nation is to establish an
artificial majority in the slave representation over that
of the free people, in the American Congress, and
heretofore to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGA-
TION AND PERPETRATION OF SLAVERY THE
VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-
TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1850. WHOLE NO. 994.

Range of Oppression.

SENATORIAL DECORUM.

The following is a specimen of the courtesy usual-
ly exhibited by 'hangman Foote,' in replying to his
opponents in the U. S. Senate:—
The honorable Senator from New Hampshire
(Mr. Hale), as well as any man in Congress, has
the honor to know to be the case, and yet he is
not a member of the Senate, and cannot be
admitted to participate in the deliberations of
this body. He is, however, a member of the
Senate, and is entitled to the same respect and
consideration as any other member. He is, how-
ever, a member of the Senate, and is entitled to
the same respect and consideration as any other
member. He is, however, a member of the Senate,
and is entitled to the same respect and considera-
tion as any other member. He is, however, a
member of the Senate, and is entitled to the same
respect and consideration as any other member.

ed the shade on the mountain. What it has once
gained, it has never lost. The spot that has once
grown dark has remained dark for ever. Stagnant
and continually it has increased and deepened, until
it has spread above us a pall like that which hung
over Jerusalem when curses denounced by the
prophets were about to be fulfilled. And am I now
to be told that I must neglect all the warnings
written on the canvases of the past, madly turn away
from the contemplation of the future, and permit my-
self to be lulled into fatal security by siren songs in
favor of the Union? However much I may have
loved that Union, I love the liberties of my native
land far more, and you have taught me that they
might become antagonistic; that the existence of the
one might be incompatible with the other. The con-
viction came, but slowly, for I was without any
holiness. As a boy, I looked upon the Union as a
holy thing, and worshipped it. As a man, I have
gone through that in its defence which would have
shredded thousands of the wretched silk worms who,
in peaceful times, earn a cheap reputation for patri-
otism by professing unbounded love for the Union.
Even I am not unmindful of all the glorious
memories that we have in common; I do not forget
that there has come down to us a rich inheritance
of glory, which is incapable of division. I know that
side by side the North and the South struggled
through the revolution; that side by side their bloody
foot-prints tracked the snow of Valley Forge; that
side by side they fought the battles of the De-
clare, and snatched from the fate of the victor. I
remember all the story of the times that tried men's
souls, and feel the full strength of all the bonds which
it has woven around us. If they have been fearfully
weakened, if they are now about to snap asunder, the
sin and the folly belong not to us, but to those who
have forced us to choose between chains and in-
famy. We are not the assailants, but the assailed;
and it does not become him who maintains a
just cause to calculate the consequences.

the expenses for making the common sewers, was
void for inequality and unreasonableness.
Assuming that this principle is applicable to the
School Committee, their regulations, and by-law
must be reasonable. Their discretion must be exer-
cised in a reasonable manner. And this is not what
the Committee, or any other body of men, may think
reasonable, but what shall be reasonable in the eye
of the law. It must be legally reasonable. It must
be approved by the reason of the law.
And here we are brought once more, in another
form, to the question of the validity of the discrimina-
tion on account of color by the School Committee of
Boston. Is this legally reasonable? Is it reason-
able, in the exercise of their discretion, to separate
the descendants of the African race from the
white children, in consequence of their descent
merely? Passing over the question of the Consti-
tution, and those provisions of the law, which of
themselves would decide the question, constituting
as they do the highest reason, but which have
been already amply considered, look for a moment at
the educational system of Massachusetts, and it will
be seen that practically no discrimination of color is
made in any part of the system of the State. The
African race may be Governor of the Commonwealth,
and as such, with the advice and consent of the
Council, may select the Board of Education. As
Lieutenant Governor he may be, ex officio, a member
of the Board. He may be the Secretary of the
Board, with the duty imposed on him by law of see-
ing that all children are so far as possible, shall
pend upon common schools for instruction, may have
the best education which those schools can be made
to impart. He may be a member of any School
Committee, or a teacher of any public school in the
State. As a legal voter, he can vote in the selection
of any School Committee.

of nationality alien to our institutions. They may
separate Catholics and Protestants, or, pursuing
their discretion still further, they may separate the
sects of Protestants, and establish one school for
Unitarians, another for Presbyterians, another for
Baptists, another for Methodists. They may estab-
lish a separate school for the rich, that the deli-
cate taste of this favored class may not be offended
by the humble garments of the poor. They may
exclude the children of mechanics from the public
schools, and admit separate schools for them-
selves. All this, and much more, can be done, by
the exercise of the high-handed power which can
make a discrimination on account of color or race.
The grand fabric of our Public Schools, the pride
of Massachusetts—where, at the feet of the teacher,
innocent childhood should meet, unconscious of all
distinctions of birth, wealth, or color, and where
the principles of the Equality of the Case, of Consti-
tution and of Christianity should be inculcated by
constant precept and example—may be converted
into a heathen state of proscription and Caste. We
may then have many different schools, the represen-
tatives of as many different classes, opinions, and
prejudices; but we shall look in vain for the true
Public School of Massachusetts. Let it not be said
that there is no danger that any Committee will
exercise their discretion to this extent. They must
not be entrusted with the power. In this is the only
safeguard worthy of a free people.

Mr. Upham said his resolutions were similar in
language and form to many others which are daily
presented, received and printed by order of the Sen-
ate. Others were the same as those presented a day
or two since from Michigan, and though opposite in
sentiment, the same in form, as resolutions which
have, time after time, been presented from the South-
ern States, using quite as strong language, and even
threatening dissolution.
Mr. Mason said the path of the South was fully
and fairly marked out upon the question, and he
did not desire that path should be obstructed by the
least collateral issue. He agreed with the Senator
of South Carolina in the sentiments he had uttered,
and must say that he thought the objection made
by the Senator from Georgia, favored rather too much
of special pleading. If the State of Vermont, or
New York, or any other State, thought it due to
their own respect to indulge in such language as
this, let it be printed and go down to posterity; and
let those States take the responsibility of their own
acts. These resolutions charged slavery to be a
crime. If Vermont deemed it respectful to herself
to use such language, let it be recorded upon the
public history. If this issue was to be forced upon
the South, he wanted the evidence of their wrongs
and insults to be recorded, together with the
history of events growing out of them. The State
of Virginia has resolved to protect, at every hazard,
her honor and integrity; and, while she made no
threats, if the issue was forced upon her, it would be
found that she would make good the resolution which
she had passed.

From the Roxbury Gazette.
THE PROSPECT.
It would be difficult to characterize the political
future of this country by any unqualified language
or expressions, no matter what our opinions may be
in regard to it.
That slavery has, up to this period, been its bane,
and may be its ruin, is felt by about one-third of
the number, and nine-tenths of the intelligence of
the people.
The accused and fatal institution must, then, nec-
essarily give color to all intelligent ideas of the fu-
ture. What appearance, then, does the future wear
under its baleful shadow? By its unlawful con-
tinuance and participation in the great crime, our
country has sinned deeply, and it must suffer severely.
In obedience to the great laws of nature, the
crime itself is to be its own executioner of ven-
geance. Slavery perpetuated will at length over-
shadow the land in darkness as well as in guilt. As
it increases, danger increases. It is a disturbing
element, and as it spreads, the angry waves of agi-
tation will rise higher and higher. It has already en-
terpen up the integrity and undermined the character of
our people. Three-fourths of the men of the free
States are at this day living and acting liars and hy-
pocrites, by reason of its existence and debasing in-
fluence. They are willing and anxious to shed blood
in the dust to do its bidding, or to clothe its
chief ministers with honor, while their lips contin-
ually move with the babblings of opposition.
Slavery abolished, must be heralded by storms,
compared to which all former political agitations have
been calm and peaceful.
Who, then, shall characterize the future? If we
hasten the period of abolition, we shall have a
time when the political heavens will be rolled to-
gether as a scroll. If we suffer slavery to increase
and extend, we rivet the degrading chains of ser-
vitude and dishonor still stronger upon our own necks;
we prepare an inheritance for future generations as
ignominious as that which we have borne, and we
prepare the slow, consuming ruin which must de-
stroy at last, and the miseries of which will be aggravated
by delay.

MORE OF SOUTHERN BLUSTER.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Clemens,
of Alabama, (a sort of rival of 'hangman Foote'),
on the Vermont resolutions in regard to slavery, in
the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16, 1850:—
It has become the fashion to answer every com-
plaint made by the South with appeals in favor of
the Union, and there are not wanting ready tongues
and ready pen to denounce all those who dare to
claim a right to free will. I have yet enough of moral
and physical courage to defy all such senseless
clamor. The Union is valuable only for the privi-
leges it confers and the rights it secures. When
the government is so administered as to oppress and
grind down a portion of the confederacy, it ceases
to be an object of veneration and loyalty, and is
ready to be dissolved. If you desire us to remain
in the Union, deal with us justly and fairly.
If you wish to preserve a community of interests,
act in such a manner as to win back that kindly
confidence you have done so much to forfeit. Until
this is done, it is useless to profess to be any
member of the Union. That glory which is purchas-
ed by the degradation of the South, and enjoyed
only at the expense of the South, has no charms for
us. Yet I would not have the Senate to under-
stand that I am insensible to all the advantages which
have derived from the Union, and that, from such
a Union as our fathers contemplated, I am ready
to restore that Constitution which has been so
unjustly degraded, and I will follow its banner
through every peril humanity can face. But what
revenge can you expect a Southern man to enter-
tain for a Union which is known to him chiefly
through the results it has sanctioned and the wrongs
it has legitimized?
The Senator from Ohio asks what grounds we
have of complaint. The list of grievances is a long
one, and the patience of the Senate would be ex-
hausted if I attempted to recount them all. I will,
however, remind him of some of the many claims
of the people of the North have established to our
guilt. They have established claims throughout
the North for the dissemination of pamphlets and
other incendiary publications among our slaves, in
which the foulest libels upon our citizens are mingled
with the most terrible appeals to all the worst
passions of the slave. Rumor is boldly advocated,
and the burning of our dwellings, and the violation
of our wives and daughters, held up as a venial of-
fense. They have formed combinations of steel and
run away our property. They have hired lecturers,
whose sole business it is to inflame the public mind
in the North against us. Enactment after enact-
ment, and defiance of our statute books, to hinder,
delay, and defeat the Southern man in the prosecu-
tion of his constitutional rights. They have converted
the courts of justice into the scene of the most
gross oppression; and, when other means have
failed to accomplish a robbery, riot and murder have
been resorted to. Even our pulpits have be-
come the sanctuaries of slander, and the temples
dedicated to the worship of the living God have
echoed and re-echoed to the vilest denunciations
of our people and their institutions. I do not
mean that all this is the work of a few mad-brained
fanatics? I answer, that a few fanatics could not
have given color to the legislation of thirteen States,
and permeated the justice of their courts. No, sir,
every man here may be in that word 'Union,' it has
no balm for wounds like this.

SELECTIONS.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Argument of CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., in the case of
Sarah C. Roberts vs. the City of Lowell, before the
Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1849.
[CONTINUED.]

VI. The Committee of Boston, charged with the
superintendence of the Public Schools, have no
power, under the Constitution and laws of Massachu-
setts, to separate the colored children from the white
children among children in the Public Schools.
It has been already seen that this power is inconsis-
tent with the Constitution and laws of Massachu-
setts, and with the adjudications of the Supreme
Court. The stream cannot rise higher than the
fountain-head, and if there be nothing in these ele-
vated sources from which this power can draw its
strength, it is a mere nullity. Having already seen
that there is nothing, I might here stop. But I
wish to show the shallow origin to which this
power has been traced.
Its advocates, unable to find it among the express
powers conferred upon the School Committee, and
forgetful of the Constitution, where 'either it must
bear no life,' place it among the implied powers,
and then they consider this. The Revised Statutes
(chap. 23, § 10) provide for the appointment of a
School Committee 'who shall have a general charge
and superintendence of all the Public Schools' in
their respective towns. Another section (§ 15)
provides that the 'Committee shall determine the
number and qualifications of the teachers to be ad-
mitted into the school kept for the use of the whole
town.' These are all the clauses conferring powers
on the Committee.
Surely from these, no person will be so rash as
to imply a power to defeat a cardinal principle of
the Constitution. It is absurd to suppose that the
Committee, in their general charge and superinten-
dence of the schools, and in determining the num-
ber and qualifications of the scholars, may engraft
upon the schools a principle of inequality unknown
to the Constitution and laws, and in defiance of the
spirit and letter. In the exercise of the general
charge and superintendence, they cannot put colored
children to personal inconvenience in the teaching
of the schools, and white children. Still further,
they cannot brand a whole race with the stigma of
inferiority and degradation, constituting them into a
caste. They cannot in any way violate that funda-
mental right of all citizens, Equality before the law.
To suppose that they can do this, would place the
Committee above the Constitution. It would enable
them, in the exercise of a brief and local authority,
to draw a fatal circle, within which the Constitution
cannot enter; nay, where the very Bill of Rights
shall become a dead letter.
But the law, in entire harmony with the Consti-
tution, says expressly what the Committee shall do.
Besides having the general charge and superinten-
dence of the schools, and determining the number
and qualifications of the scholars to be admitted into
the school; thus, according to a familiar rule of in-
terpretation, excluding other powers. *Mentio unius
exclusio alterius.* The power to determine the num-
ber is easily executed, and admits of no question.
The power to determine the qualifications, though
less in the exercise of a brief and local authority,
is not less a power, and it is not less a power to
draw a fatal circle, within which the Constitution
cannot enter; nay, where the very Bill of Rights
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Sarah C. Roberts vs. the City of Lowell, before the
Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1849.
[CONTINUED.]

To this there are several answers. I shall touch
upon them only briefly, as the discussion through-
out which we have now travelled substantially covers
the whole ground.
1st. The separate school for colored children is not
one of the schools established by the law relating to
Public Schools (Revised Statutes, chap. 23). It is
not a Public School. As such, it is not a school
with competent instructors for the colored children,
where they have equal advantages of instruction
with those enjoyed by the white children. It is said
that in excluding the colored children from the Public
Schools open to white children, they furnish them
an equivalent in the separate school. This is not
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the whole ground.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Mr. Yule said that although the Senate might re-
ceive the resolutions, he could not, by voting to
print, consent to give publicity to a document con-
taining language so offensive, and insulting to
the people he had the honor to represent, and to
the sister State of Vermont; language more insult-
ing than contained in any resolutions ever before
presented to this body. They charged that the South
are guilty of crime against humanity, and of violating
the Constitution, and that the resolutions were a
denial of the right of the South to self-government.
He would vote against the printing, and wanted it to
be distinctly understood, as a token of reprehension.
Mr. Butler would not oppose the printing of these
resolutions, as they emanated from a sovereign
State; and for one, he preferred that such docu-
ments should be printed, rather than that they should
be suppressed. He would vote for the printing, and
be informed of the progress of sentiment on
that subject. He had no intention of fighting this
battle upon every collateral issue that might come
up.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Mr. Phelps said, that during the ten years he had
been in the body, he had generally assented to the
troublesome question. He had met it once or
twice, but in a spirit of conciliation, and he would
never meet it with any other. This was a subject
upon which a people were at liberty to express their
views, no less than the gentleman from Florida. He
had deprecated and avoided all irritating discussion,
and regarded this question could not be met in a
calm, conciliatory, friendly spirit. It was a mere
question of policy, to be settled by Congress in its
discretion. If they found the institution right, they
would let it alone. If otherwise, it was their duty
to abolish it. The sentiments expressed by the
State of Vermont, were the sentiments of the civil-
ized world, and should not be met with terms of
reproach. They called upon Congress to perform
its duty where it possesses the power, and not to in-
terfere with the internal policy of the States, but
simply to act where it has the power to do so—to do
their duty when it is plain to them. When the ques-
tion should be raised whether this institution should
co-exist with our territory or not, we now act in
accordance with the judgment of the States, let it
be where it is in the States, but do not extend it
where it is not already established.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Mr. Berrien could not agree with the Senator from
South Carolina, that it was proper to print those
resolutions for the purpose of letting the South under-
stand the progress of sentiment at North. He
could not agree with the opinion of the
Legislature of Vermont is that of the civilized
world, and could not be tempted to entertain the
consideration of the great question upon a collateral
issue, even upon the reiteration of the Senator; an
opinion which, if true, placed the citizens of the
slave States beyond the pale of civilization.
He could not consent to publish to the world the private
instructions given to Senators and Representatives
from the North by their Legislatures. He did not
think it necessary, he repeated, to take this course,
either to inform the South of the opinions of the North.
Their sentiments were already well understood, and
the South had taken action with reference thereto.
Although he would vote at all times to show all
proper respect to communications made to Con-
gress by Legislatures of sovereign States, he would
not consent to sanction the presentation here of the
mere instructions given for the private guidance of
the Senators and Representatives of those States.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Mr. Calhoun explained that he had voted against
laying the Resolutions on the table, simply because,
when the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, it was usual to
proceed with the regular order of the day. He
would vote also for the printing, but assigned no
reason for the vote. As to the great question which
he had incidentally discussed, this was not the
proper time to debate it. He would only say, that
the South were ready to meet the question at the
proper time, and prepared to meet it as it should be
met.
Mr. Borland felt bound not to extend courtesy in
return for terms of opprobrium and disgrace. The
resolutions declared the people represented here to be
criminal, and so unfortunate as to be the subjects of
their own crimes. Not only that, but they and the
slaveholding community out of the pale of civiliza-
tion. Not only did they cast opprobrium and disgrace
upon them, but, stated in broad terms, that the
South was holding their property in violation of the
spirit of the Constitution; and yet these resolutions
were offered to conciliation. Conciliation indeed! He
should defend himself if he could stand here calm
and unexcited on this subject. Under such circum-
stances, he could not agree with the robber, who
met him on the highway, and demanded his purse;
the assassin who sought to stab him in the back, or
the incendiary who at midnight applied the torch to
his dwelling to consume his wife and children, and
he should expect his constituents to despise and de-
nounce him, if he could coolly witness these insult-
ing attempts at oppression upon their reputation.
Mr. Chase obtained the floor, but gave way to a
motion to pass the subject over informally for the
present, which was agreed to.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Chaplain to the Senate.—We never like to strike a
man when he is down, but we are glad that the Sen-
ate did not re-elect for their chaplain the man who
went into the cars to shake hands with Slatter, the
slave-driver, when that man was sending off to South-
ern plantations the poor creatures who made an
unsuccessful attempt to escape in the Pearl.—*Frederic
Journal.*

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

General Cass has proposed, in the Senate, a sus-
pension of the Austrian mission. In doing so, he
spoke with indignation of the cruelties practised on
Hungary, and in the course of a long speech, went
over the whole Hungarian war of '48. He also
congratulated the country that Mr. Webster's elab-
orate voice had been heard in favor of Magyar lib-
erty and exorcism of Austria.
But what is Mr. Webster's speech or General
Cass's motion to the purpose? The murder is done;
the business is all over; and the affairs of Hungary
are irretrievable. A feeling of republican remorse
should oblige the legislators of this country to let
the matter over, and say nothing about it. Where
were they and their speeches when Hungary first
came in arms into the field, and challenged at the
fraternal aid, by land or voice, of all free people? Of
what use is General Cass's motion just now? With
what consistency can the General confine himself
to this protest against Austria now, not against Aus-
tria, but against sending her the envoy? What of
the minister to the bloody Bear of the North—the
murderer of Poland and Hungary too? What of the
minister to France, whose troops murder the Alger-
ine Arabs, whose President keeps France down
by the sword? What of the minister to England,
who has been starving and hanging, and exiling the
population of Ireland? What of the minister to
Ferdinand the Feroocious of Naples? Why does not
General Cass propose to suspend relations with all the
nefarious powers in Europe?

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

This sentimental effusion of barren sympathy is
worth nothing. If we are forbidden to interfere in
the doings of foreign nations in any manner, and in ef-
fective manner, let us not do so in a little, safe, insignificant

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

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fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

Winthrop, a doghouse of showy but mediocre
ability—the idol of those worshippers who feed upon
the coarse and stupid lies of the Atlas and Journal
of the South, and who, in the midst of the
bright era of liberty, as it went sweeping in triumph
on its course, Thanks to Heaven for this victory,
small as it is. Winthrop, the self-satisfied and self-
sufficient agent of the wealth of Boston, now lies a
bleeding victim—a companion in defeat of his more
worthy superior, John G. Palfrey. His fate, as well
as that of the wheeler and dealer, Cass, and his
sign-posts, which inform us that we are on the
right road to victory, liberty and renown. We have
planted our banner on the outer wall of the national
Capitol. It will remain there until we are free—
until the Slave Power is humbled. Let us fasten
our eyes upon it; let us daily renew our sense of
allegiance to it, and we need not doubt of the re-
sult.

THE VERMONT RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont be-
fore the Senate of the United States, and the
motion made to have them printed:—

From the Boston Pilot.
THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.
General Cass has proposed, in the Senate, a sus-
pension of the Austrian mission. In doing so, he
spoke with indignation of the cruelties practised on
Hungary, and in the course of a long speech, went
over the whole Hungarian war of '48. He also
congratulated the country that Mr. Webster's elab-
orate voice had been heard in favor of Magyar lib-
erty and exorcism of Austria.
But what is Mr. Webster's speech or General
Cass's motion to the purpose? The murder is done;
the business is all over; and the affairs of Hungary
are irretrievable. A feeling of republican remorse
should oblige the legislators of this country to let
the matter over, and say nothing about it. Where
were they and their speeches when Hungary first
came in arms into the field, and challenged at the
fraternal aid, by land or voice, of all free people? Of
what use is General Cass's motion just now? With
what consistency can the General confine himself
to this protest against Austria now, not against Aus-
tria, but against sending her the envoy? What of
the minister to the bloody Bear of the North—the
murderer of Poland and Hungary too? What of the
minister to France, whose troops murder the Alger-
ine Arabs, whose President keeps France down
by the sword? What of the minister to England,
who has been starving and hanging, and exiling the
population of Ireland? What of the minister to
Ferdinand the Feroocious of Naples? Why does not
General Cass propose to suspend relations with all the
nefarious powers in Europe?

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 25, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Sixteenth Anti-Slavery Bazaar opened on Monday, Dec. 24th, and closed on the evening of the 3d of January, 1850. The receipts were \$3,360, being an increase of \$135 on those of last year. Circumstances were in several respects so much more favorable, that a casual observer might have anticipated a much larger increase. The weather, with the exception of one or two days, was unusually fine, and all contributions from abroad arrived in due season. As a whole, our collection was never more beautiful, abundant or saleable. The number of visitors, particularly through the first six days, was very large. There were two circumstances, however, that diminished our receipts—the absence of the Liberty Bell, and the opening of the Bazaar at so late a date. The publication of the Liberty Bell was prevented by circumstances which the editor could not well control, and it was judged best, though with much regret, to defer it until another year. Pecuniarily, we find its publication of considerable importance; but in addition to this, we value it as an instrumentality by which the truth can be conveyed to classes among whom our periodical anti-slavery literature finds a very imperfect circulation. True, the Liberty Bell is in no respect all the lover of art and genius would desire. The insufficient funds of the anti-slavery enterprise cannot be devoted to pictures and gilding; they are due to the necessities of the cause; and not till its triumphs are more nearly won shall we be able to commend it to popular favor by those beautiful and effective, but costly instrumentalities, which are its natural and appropriate allies. It is encouraging that these cannot be withheld against us. The poet, the painter, the sculptor, as such, are with us, and borrow their inspiration from the very doctrines we promulgate. The artist, laboring as such, gives us that collateral help that no other action of his, be it mercantile, political, or even theological, can annihilate. Were Powers a slaveholder, the work of his hands would remain; and though Rouget fled in terror before the music of his own creation, none the less do the suffering masses rise at the sound of the Marseillaise.

But to the direct influence of many famous writers, our humble annual can lay little claim. The literature of a slaveholding country must of necessity partake the universal corruption, and we receive no help that comes not as a free-will offering from unpolluted hands. We owe our literary assistance to the noble men and women, whose own lives furnish the material from which song and romance are made, and we ask no mercenary help from men whose daily subservience to slavery contradicts every true and noble word that as poets they have uttered. But though anti-slavery is unpopular in America, it is not so the wide world through. The sympathies of European literature are with us, and the hands of many, nobly distinguished in its annals, have, through the Liberty Bell, rung such peals in the ears of oppressors, that the fainting hearts of the slave's friends have been strengthened to endure to the end.

These are some of the considerations that make the Liberty Bell dear to our hearts, and urge us to insist on its continuance. This article will reach the eyes of many whose help we shall need as writers or as givers, and we wish all such to be fully aware of the importance of the instrumentality for which their help is sought. This must excuse us for interrupting, for a moment, the thread of our narration.

It would have been for the pecuniary benefit of the Bazaar, as we have said above, could it have opened at an earlier day. Many friends, hitherto depending on it for their Christmas gifts, were obliged to procure them elsewhere. We had taken this circumstance into view, but as many of the arrangements connected with the Bazaar are beyond our control, we found it would be impossible to commence at an earlier date. We trust to avoid this difficulty in future. Should the Managers be permitted to renew their efforts another year, they would name *Thursday, the 19th of December*, as the day on which the Bazaar should open. By announcing the date thus early, all our friends, both at home and abroad, can make their arrangements with ease and certainty. To the dear friends in Great Britain, whose labors are so unwearied and abundant, we would suggest it as highly desirable that their donations arrive as early as the 1st of December. In the very nature of the case, the labor of preparation must be divided among a few, so that the proper examination and arrangement of so large a variety of articles can hardly take place, if they arrive on the very eve of the opening of the Bazaar.

The decorations of Faneuil Hall, the same as in previous years, were the admiration of all beholders, a more beautiful effect even than usual being produced—thanks to the painting and other improvements ordered by the city the past summer. For the abundant supply of evergreens suitable to the occasion, we are again indebted to Messrs. William and Ebenezer Jenkins, Messrs. Holt, Shepherd, Smith, Webster, Brigham and Dyer. In no way are we more effectually served than by this kindness, which, without trouble or expense on our part, places in Faneuil Hall, at the appointed hour, the "moving wood" necessary to embellish a hall of such ample dimensions.

The same grateful acknowledgments are also due to the Messrs. Wellington, Quincy, Towne, Cowing, Wells, Williams, Crosby, Jackson and May, for the tasteful arrangement of those abundant materials. None but an eye-witness can appreciate the fatiguing labor consequent on such a task.

Boxes of great value and beauty were received from Glasgow, Perth, Edinburgh, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin and Paris. In these boxes were included valuable donations from Kirkcaldy, Dundee, Auchtermoider, Bridgewater, Walthamstow and London; also, beautiful gifts from individuals scattered throughout the three kingdoms, whose locality it would be unnecessary to particularize. The letters accompanying these donations are most grateful to our hearts, proving conclusively as they do that these "works of faith" and "labors of love" are the result of no transient emotion, of no mere compassionate impulse, but proceed from a most earnest conviction of the evil of slavery, and a most earnest sense of the personal obligation of laboring for its removal. Our foreign coadjutors have not lightly assumed this burden, nor are they ignorant what "patient continuance in well doing" its service demands. Every letter seeks for the information that shall aid the work of the coming year. "What articles are the most saleable, the most admired, the best suited to your market?" are queries of constant recurrence. We shall partially answer such by pointing out at each table, as far as our memory serves, those articles that commanded the most general admiration and the readiest sale.

The Glasgow, Edinburgh and Kirkcaldy Shawls were greatly admired, not merely for the fineness of their fabric, but for the tasteful selection of patterns. The ladies' and children's polkas, from Perth and Edinburgh, found a ready sale, as did, indeed, all the large and beautiful variety of worsted work, both netted and crocheted, that arrived in each of the foreign boxes. Among the articles attracting special admiration were the Afghan blankets and cushions from Edinburgh, the garden chairs and elegant sofa cushions from Perth, infants' cloaks, bonnets and embroidered aprons from Glasgow, exquisite Honiton lace, basket work and dolls in costume from Bristol, fire screens from Bridgewater most beautifully wrought on white satin, a very beautiful heart rug, wrought

in Berlin wool, from Leeds, etchings on linen in permanent ink, after the Elgin Marbles, also from Leeds, and very splendid pieces of tapestry from Cork, one a group of flowers, the most beautiful piece of the kind ever exhibited in any of the Bazaars, the other "The Departure of Rebekah."

For the very valuable box of paper and other articles from De La Rue's establishment, we are indebted to the kindness of our Dublin friends. The selection was made with the most excellent taste and judgment, as was fully apparent by the receipts of the Book Table, the articles adorning which were chiefly supplied by the contributions from Dublin, via De La Rue, and the very exquisite articles in China bronze and inlaid work sent from our friends in Paris. We will pass over a multitude of beautiful objects here, merely remarking that this table was esteemed more elegant and valuable than on any former occasion. The sea mosses from Cork were admired, as usual, yet having been introduced into our shops, are not, of course, in the same demand as last year. A book of pressed flowers and shrubs from Dundee, many plucked from the graves of the Cameronian martyrs, was examined with much interest. No objects at the Bazaar are more highly prized than those connected with any historical or poetical association. Hence we saw with much pleasure a few fossil shells picked up on the shore of Whitby, England, with the following lines from Marston attached:—

"Then Whitby's nuns exulting told,

And how of thousand snakes each one

Was changed into a coil of stone,

When holy Hilda prayed;

Themselves within their holy bound,

Their story folds had often found."

We are pained by the recollection of some very valuable autographs, received through the hands of our Edinburgh friends. The giver, Mary Wiffen, one of a family to whose active philanthropy and literary taste the Bazaar has owed several rare donations, has been summoned, before her gifts could reach their destination, to a higher sphere of action. We examine with a saddened interest the package, and the memory of the warriors and statesmen, whose names were there recorded, were in our eyes less dear and sacred than hers.

Mrs. Thomas, Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Rickards again enriched the Bazaar by their very beautiful drawings in water colors and chalk.

But perhaps the most ingenious and attractive object in the whole Bazaar, and the one that elicited the liveliest expressions of wonder and admiration, was the model of "A May Day Village Club and Fair, in the West of England." This was the work of and gift of Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Ames, of Bristol, and we are not surprised to learn that six months were occupied in its construction. We feel that no words of ours can equal the very lively and piquant description of the same, by another Bristol lady, and we will therefore take the liberty of subjoining it, premising that the description is not in the least over-colored:—

"I chanced, one bright May morning, to be riding through a pleasant part of Somersetshire, and after passing through a long lane of beaute with the most perfect quiet, I came suddenly, at a turn in the road, upon a large village green; and my attention was instantly withdrawn from my own meditations, and attracted to the scene before me. Between one and two hundred persons, and all kinds of animals, were collected on this spot, and I rode on, amidst the merry laughter of some, the eager talking of others, the shouts of children, the barking of dogs, the braying of asses, the whistle of the penny trumpet, the "baw abroom" of one girl, and the "please give me a halfpenny" of another. Soon I caught the well-known, cheerful sound of the village band, as it paraded before one of the prettiest groups of girls, marshalled in order of two and two, and all bending their steps to the centre of the green, where stood the attraction of the day, the five-foot May Pole. About twenty young girls, perhaps twenty in number, were dressed in white, with blue scarfs, and at the foot of the Pole stood those who were to be elected King and Queen."

O, what a happy, cheerful sight was there before me! Here, a booth with rare millinery, with the dainty seller of the same; another stall had a supply of the prettiest porcelain; then came one with a collection of toys, of all descriptions, and children, eagerly longing for each and all, as they were displayed by the vender. In another part, I espied a boy, just made the happy possessor of a skipping rope, which he had scarcely had time to whirl over his head. Then there came the attractive stall of toffy, and lollypops, and gingerbread, and barley sugar, and all the tempting store of sweets. There a little cage held the "Happy family," dog, cat, bird, mouse, in most harmonious case. Then the swing, and the ever delightful merry-go-round, and "do look here!" "Punch and Judy showing off," "do come," cries one; "stop," says another, "one minute, there is a monkey riding on a dog—what fun! Look at the gipsy woman with her child on her back; and, better still, there is a show—The Great Serpents—do let us go in!" Here is a stall of such pretty things, bags, and baskets, and ribbons, and combs, and fans, and every thing. What a pile of vegetables! O, do look at that old beggar! And there stands the covered cart, which I dare say, brought many of these things here. What fat men—what fine women—what merry children! I have not seen one half of the stalls and people yet, and must pass on. But one moment I must wait still, for they will sing God save the Queen directly; one of the girls has just unfurled the flag on which it is written. All this, and much more, I saw and heard.

But, gentle reader, do you really think I saw and heard all this? If you do, I am bound to undeceive you, and to tell you, that this joyous, happy scene was all faithfully portrayed by ladies' taste and ladies' fingers, on a platform of cork, and with materials of bread, and paints, and beads, and such like fairy means. It was beheld by me, not on the bright and flowery green, on the first of the blooming month of May, but in a parlour of a house in Park street, Bristol, and on one of the dullest days of dull November. But it was one blaze of light, for its purpose was, to give pleasure to our trans-Atlantic brethren, by showing them an old world rural scene, and giving its proceeds to aid the cause of freedom to the slave!

But as there are some cool and cautious minds more affected by calm statistics than by flowers of rhetoric, we will proceed to a description a little more minute, as it is impossible to estimate the wonderful finish and delicacy of the work, unless its dimensions are accurately known. It is, then, 25 inches long, and 19 wide; the booths and tables about four inches high; they are of the most delicate workmanship, as is the whole of the wood work of the Fair, for the ladies constructing it were indebted to Mr. Prior Estlin. The men and women are about an inch and a half in height, and the number of figures in all 180. Thirty of these are little wooden dolls; all the others are made of bread.

Contrary to our fears, this delicate piece of work arrived without sustaining any injury of importance. Thanks to the great care and forethought of all parties, not a figure was injured. A small sum was asked for its exhibition, and a considerable amount was realized, though it was not shown on the first day of the Fair, the glass case that was necessary to protect it from careless touch being unfortunately incompletely. It has been judged best to make no effort this year for its sale, but to retain it till next year's Bazaar, when, as our visitors vary greatly from year to year, it may continue a source of profit previous to its final disposal.

In glancing over the list of our domestic contributions, we find great cause for encouragement. From small beginnings, this movement has so increased in

magnitude, that it is not in our power to assign separate tables, except to such towns as are able to furnish large and valuable supplies. This was done by New Bedford, West Roxbury, Cambridge, Lynn, Plymouth, Dedham, Salem, Leominster and Upton. In all these towns, it is to the energetic and self-denying labors of a few that the cause is indebted; here have the anti-slavery principles taken deep root; and though some efficient laborers have been removed by death, and others, sadder still, have wearied in well-doing, and ceased to labor as in days of old, yet new friends have come forward to fill the ranks made vacant by death or desertion.

But the number of places and individuals from which donations of money and articles have been received has greatly increased, and encourages us to hope that the influence of the Bazaar may in time be so widely felt that it shall deserve the name of National, not merely in the scope of its design, but in virtue of its remote and scattered contributors. We will enumerate, as far as possible, the places from which donations were received, trusting that each donor will excuse a more particular acknowledgment. The articles were generally well suited to the occasion, and such as remain unsold will be carefully preserved, to grace some of the frequent Fairs that are held in the country towns of Massachusetts, the proceeds of which are devoted to the furtherance of the same great object. From some places were received donations of money. Of these, we shall subjoin in another place a more particular account. We would suggest to those Female A. S. Societies which may not find it convenient to work for the Bazaar, this mode of encouragement and assistance. The knowledge that, during the Christmas week of each year, a special effort is making by the women of Massachusetts to place the requisite amount of funds at the disposal of the American Society, has naturally the effect of stirring up the hearts of all who sympathize in such endeavors; and though the same amount might have been contributed through some other channel, its value is enhanced, inasmuch as it becomes part of a systematic and continuous arrangement, on which the Parent Society may in some measure reasonably rely for the carrying forward of its purposes.

Donations were received from A. S. Societies or individuals resident in the following places:—Plymouth, Lowell, Foxborough, Sharon, Dennis, Westminister, West Cambridge, Roxbury, Cummington, Bensonville, Abington, South Abington, Taunton, Waltham, Weymouth, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Duxbury, Dorchester, Lancaster, Hingham, and Walpole, all of Massachusetts. From Portsmouth, N. H., Portland, Me., Brooklyn, Conn., Haverhill, N. Y., Haddam, Conn., Long Island, and from Danbury and Amherst, N. H., various useful and beautiful donations were received. It is probable that we may have omitted the names of some towns, as in the hurry and confusion of the occasion, gifts arriving while the Fair was in progress might not have been reported to us by the ladies on whose tables they were placed. We beg such donors to consider our gratitude none the less.

We shall not attempt to refer to many most valuable donations made us in Boston and its vicinity. From the beautiful pressed Forest Leaves of Mr. Kenrick of Cambridgeport to the 35 boxes of most excellent soap presented by Mr. Edmund Jackson, (and we submit that between these two antipodes of ornament and use, much is included,) all was acceptable, and much was saleable.

We must not forget to express our very grateful sense of the kindness of the ladies of Upton, Concord and Hingham, who assisted most lavishly to supply the Refreshment Table with cake, confectionary, and other good things. The assistance given in this manner was more valuable to us than it would have been conferred in any other shape.

We are also greatly indebted to Messrs. Redding & Co., 93 Washington street, 138 Washington street, for their kind donation; also to the Messrs. Heald, of West Randolph, Vermont. Such a memorial, from such a distance, was wholly unlooked for, and extremely acceptable.

We would once again express our thanks to Messrs. Collamore & Co., 98 Washington street, for the loan of china, and to Mr. Marjoram for his kindness in the supply of confectionary and in various other methods.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury. We only regret that, owing to uncertainty of arrangements, it was impossible to give more widely extended notice.

We have finished our imperfect account of the labors and the success of the Bazaar of 1850; of the trifling amount of both, in comparison with the great work before us, no one can be more entirely aware than ourselves. It is not a small thing to awaken the conscience and soften the heart of a great nation, and to gloriously we regard our part of the work to stronger hands! When we recall the fearful condition of our country at the present time, the question before it, not whether slavery shall be abolished where it now exists, but whether it shall be established in lands and climes hitherto uncurst by its presence, and see the "respectable" presses of Boston oracularly announce that the present is no time to increase the agitation on this subject, and the clergymen of Boston redoubting their efforts for the promulgation of the gospel in heathen lands, and the Legislature now in session in its State House, striving to ascertain how small a concession to Freedom may satisfy the half awakened conscience of its constituency, we then feel that in the recalcitancy of these and other influential classes resides the stimulus that urges us to go into a warfare whose responsibilities were indeed too heavy, were it not for the approbation allotted of old to her who hath done what she could.

While we write, a young girl of 19, from Wilmington, North Carolina, has arrived in the port of Boston She comes half-starved and half-frozen, leaving her infant child behind. The vessel in which she was concealed, had been repeatedly smoked as it lay at the Southern wharf, that she might, to save her life, be induced to come forth from her supposed hiding place.

How is the arrival of this woman hailed in Boston? The story is told as an item of news in the daily papers, and, thanks to the common sense which at times supplies the place of humanity and conscience, the poor victim of unnumbered oppressions is not absolutely blamed for asserting her ownership to her own person. But no strong sympathy, no burning indignation finds a place. The Captain of the vessel makes a statement, expressive of his regret at the occurrence of so untoward an event, and his sense of the sin of helping a slave's escape, and nobody thinks it at all disgraceful or reprehensible. The injury done to trade, the possible detention and loss of the vessel, the loss of the owners, the annoyance of the captain, all these are gravely insisted on; and that by professed believers in the New Testament, by men who have listened a thousand times with pretended acquiescence to the text, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" To say that the destruction of ship and cargo were little in comparison with the life-long bondage of this poor girl, would be esteemed the wildest fanaticism, poor naïvely asking in their intense selfishness, "How should I like injury done to my trade or my ships at the South?" not remembering that the query should be "were it my daughter lying from Algerine bondage?"

Loud and long is the indignation expressed against the barbarities of Russia and Austria; but it occurs not to the minds of the community in which we dwell, that similar atrocities are performing at our very doors, and that every man recognizing the obligations of the Constitution of the United States as binding on his conscience, is pledged to deliver to the Haymarket of the South their fugitive victims. The subject is so mournful, the reflections it awakens so bitter and humiliating, or one might find amusement in the recent debate in the United States Senate on the propriety of interrupting diplomatic relations with Austria. We to effect to rebuke the nations, who, had we been faithful to our mission, might have been the glory and the beauty of the whole earth, instead of being, as now, the shame and stumbling block of European progress!

In these circumstances, Freedom and Humanity call on all, irrespective of class, creed, condition or sex, and whoever responds has a commission. From that superior Judge, that still good thoughts in any breast of strong authority. To look into the blots and stains of right."

From the remarks that we have made, our foreign coadjutors might infer that our hopes of a successful issue were less than heretofore; but it is not so. Not till the agitation that now convulses Congress and every State Legislature throughout the country, that furnishes subject for debate in every newspaper, and supplies themes for discussion to every way-side gathering, shall have subsided into the apathetic and brutal indifference that preceded this awakening, shall we know discouragement. In discussion, remonstrance, debate, the truth has nothing to dread. It is, therefore, our mission to create and foster that intense, real, and heartfelt emotion on the question of American Slavery, from which the minor and lower, and, in too many instances, the selfish and partisan agitation that mixes with this subject, must necessarily flow.

The American Anti-Slavery Society, with which we are in agreement, declares, as absolute truth, the oneness and equality of the human race; hence the sin of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation. Holding these truths, not in levity and hypocrisy, but in earnest and soul-felt sincerity, its members would promulgate their convictions, not by appeals to passion, pride, pecuniary success or political ambition, but to those nobler and stronger motives of action that exist in every human soul, witnessing to that light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. We summon men to this warfare, by the value of genuine repentance, of self-sacrificing devotion to the weal of others, of generous labor for the despised and helpless, and finally by the remembrance of that strict and perfect account that each shall give to God for the deeds done in the body.

With allies like these, Truth, Heroism, Conscience, we will not despair.

In the worst moment of these evil days:
From Hope, the paramount Duty that Heaven lays
For its own honor on man's suffering heart."

On behalf of the Committee,
A. W. WESTON.

Money received by A. W. Weston for the Bazaar of 1849-50.

Mr. and Mrs. Joy, Northampton,	\$10.00
Mr. & Mrs. Russell, West Roxbury,	10.00
Mr. Perley King, Danvers,	3.00
Mrs. Nancy B. Babcock, Berlin,	10.00
Francis Jackson, Boston,	20.00
William I. Bowditch, Brookline,	1.00
Duxbury, by Miss Bradford,	6.00
Dennis Female A. S. Society,	15.00
Richard Clapp, Dorchester,	5.00
Col. Hunt, Abington,	3.00
Abington, by Mr. Dyer,	1.57
A friend, Leominster,	1.21
Bensonville, by Miss Southwick,	6.00
West Brookfield A. S. Sewing Circle, by A. H. Howland,	25.00
Thomas Brown, Boston,	2.00
Mrs. Bates, and other ladies of Hanover, Plymouth County,	5.00
Lewis Ford, Abington,	3.00
Friends in Lancaster, by Mrs. Hastings,	1.62
Friends in South Scituate,	2.50
Misses Andrews, Newburyport,	6.00
Balance of donations from friends in Bristol, England, by Rev. R. L. Carpenter,	9.00

Money received for A. S. Bazaar by M. W. Chapman, Paris.

Madelonville Wild,	25 francs.
Mlle. Max,	40 "
Mrs. Ashurst, of London,	125 "
Miss Mary G. Chapman,	125 "
Charles Hovey, Boston,	300 "
Miss Church, of London,	125 "
Miss Cabot,	124 "
Mr. Estlin, Bristol,	624 "
Mrs. Pollen,	25 "

Merchandise received from Great Britain for Sixteenth National A. S. Bazaar.

One box from Glasgow, by Andrew Paton.	
One do. do. Perth, by Andrew Paton.	
One do. do. Edinburgh, including contributions from Kirkcaldy, by Jane Wigham.	
One box from Leeds, by Joseph Lupton.	
One do. do. Bristol and Bridgewater, by Mrs. Herbert Thomas.	
One box from Bristol, by J. B. Estlin.	
Two boxes from Dublin, by R. D. Webb.	
One box from Cork, by Isabel Jennings.	

Merchandise from Paris.

Three boxes, by M. W. Chapman.

Parcels, &c. received in Bazaar boxes, and forwarded.

From Glasgow: One small parcel for W. L. Garrison.	
One box for children of do.	
One do. for Henry C. Wright.	
One parcel for do. do.	

From Edinburgh: Package for Sarah Pugh, Phila.

Do. for E. Burritt, Worcester.	
Do. for W. L. Garrison.	
Letter for Horace Mann.	
Package for H. H. Lane.	
Letter for Frederick Douglass.	

From Bristol: Package for L. A. Sayre, M. D., New York.

Package for Miss May.

From Dublin: One Note for E. Quincy.

From Cork: Two packages for Frederick Douglass.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

The first thing to be said is, the disappointment at the absence of yourself and Mr. Phillips was very great indeed. I thought some of the people were hardly glad to see the rest of us from New England, on account of it.

The number in attendance was all that could have been expected, or even wished. The spacious City Hall was crowded almost the whole time, day as well as evening. The interest throughout the city was very great. The morning papers were crowded with our proceedings, for the most part reported in a pretty fair manner. This was pre-eminently true of the Syracuse Journal.

The order of the proceedings was not happy. It was far from it. We found, on our arrival, that the rules and orders were matured, or nearly so, to have the Constitutional question, (one of the least important now) discussed one whole day or more by two chosen champions. Gerrit Smith, of the fossil remains of the old Liberty party, was to appear on that side, to be matched by any one we might appoint.

Stephen S. Foster, C. L. Remond, and myself strongly protested against the whole measure. We were already there. Frederick Douglass, S. H. Gay, and Lucetta Mott were hourly expected. S. R. Ward too, on the other side, a much more able and honorable disputant than Gerrit Smith, was present. James C. Jackson, also, and I know not how many of Liberty

arty memory; so that the idea of sitting down, many of us, to be treated to a "single combat," seemed to me absurd in the extreme, to say nothing of the want of a fair play. But they would have it so.

The first forenoon was spent in settling preliminary matters. Samuel J. May was chosen President. In the afternoon and evening, we had very able addresses from the President and Messrs. Burleigh, Mond and Foster, though a good deal of time was consumed by the "seconds" and others, in arranging for the duel which was to come off the next day.

At nine o'clock next morning, the dispute was on the ground. The house was crowded with spectators. A series of resolutions had been presented by the Business Committee, strongly affirming the ground of the American Anti-Slavery Society, relative to the Constitutional Compromise.

Burleigh gave the opening fire. But neither party distinguished himself greatly. I had rather met Gerrit Smith before; but from report of him, we did not call out half the resources of his opponent. I have heard Burleigh against Pierpont and Bradburn, when he needed double the power he had on this occasion, and he brought it into the field too, most unflatteringly.

Mr. Smith began by quoting the words of an ancient Grecian worthy, in the air and mien of a martyr. "Strike, but hear me." To me, it seemed very ludicrous, and I wondered to what Tom Hyer he could be speaking. Soon, however, he complained of some alleged stipulation by Stephen Foster. Foster stated that he had been grossly misrepresented. Burleigh, at length yielded, on condition that his full text be allowed. He was not speaking on time, at all events, he was wrong, and he retraced the charge. So the quotation from the Greek Confucius was nothing.

The discussion lasted all day and evening. At this close, a speech of some length, a good deal of power, and much original wit and humor, was made by Samuel R. Ward, a Methodist clergyman, and another relic of the old Liberty party. It was decidedly the happiest and most effective effort on that side of the question. One or two others were called to the stand, and spoke briefly on the resolutions.

Then, to the surprise of all our friends who could be surprised, came a clamorous call for the question on the resolutions. Gerrit Smith had at the close of his last speech introduced two resolutions as substitutes for those that had been discussed, taking the very opposite ground, and so the first action, of course, was to be had on them. A more glaring procedure I never saw. If one of those who called the Convention had done it, the act would have been an outrage scarcely pardonable. What was it, then, when committed by one who claimed themselves, that he was only an "invited guest?"

Besides, he had been solemnly assured that, when the chosen disputants had closed, there should then be a full, general discussion of the whole subject. So that the clamor for the question, in which the deep, full tones of Gerrit Smith's voice were heard above every other, was as wickedly unjust, as it was unwarrantable and unreasonable.

The house was immediately thrown into confusion. We were evidently a small minority of the whole, and the opposition seemed desirous to turn the effect of Mr. Ward's speech to the best party account. The Political Demagogue was never performed better. Every attempt of Foster and Burleigh to be heard was drowned in the tumultuous cry of question, question, from a hundred throats.

Foster then demanded the yeas and nays. This, too, was clamored down. The Congressional guardian never did that. And then, too, the roll day said, was not fully made out.

It was then asked who had a right to vote in a convention called by the American Anti-Slavery Society. It was boisterously answered, "Everybody who is enrolled, or is willing to be."

Finally, it was decided to take the sense of the whole meeting, and not call it the determination of the question, only an expression of opinion. The opposition, of course, had a large majority. Probably but few of our friends voted at all. I was sorry say of them did.

At almost eleven at night, the meeting adjourned, or rather broke up. I was never so convinced of the corrupting, debasing, depraving tendency of party politics, no matter who the partisan, or what the party. We had been deprived of free speech in the discussion, under pledge that we should have opportunity afterwards, and then were gagged and outraged in a manner too infamous to be described.

The third day was devoted to general discussion, chiefly on the character and merits of the American Anti-Slavery Society, particularly with reference to the Constitution and Union of the United States. But the closing scenes of this evening were not, in atrocity, behind those of the previous one.

One of the speakers was James C. Jackson. I had not heard him before, though he has formerly labored in New England. It would be difficult to describe his speech, were it important to do so. He defended the doctrine of human government with as much zeal as if it had really been attacked by some one—or as if disunion of these States would be general annihilation—assured us that he needed the government, to keep his wife from running away with other men, and himself from eloping with other women. He advertised the virtues of water cures, told us how many crises he had on his legs at that present speaking, how nervous he was, how impatient he should be at any interruption, and very many other things of equal relevance and importance. He was loudly allowed to proceed undisturbed. He was loudly called for by his friends, Gerrit Smith among the rest, and that too when he belonged to Stephen S. Foster for a specified object. But he was summoned by his friends, and came obedient to their call. If they passed any vote of thanks for his speech, it was when my attention was turned in some other direction. It was with difficulty that we could interrupt any of the speakers on that side, even with a question, while we were often arrested in our remarks at almost every period. Foster complained of this difference, and not without reason. Others might have done the same. I obtained but one opportunity to speak, at any length, during the three days of my attendance, and was then interrupted at least once in every five minutes. Mr. Smith arose and pronounced my *insolence* without parallel, and declared he had never been so outraged in all his life. The exceptional remark was this:

"The American A. S. Society is based on immutable principle, the Liberty party on slippery policy. The American Society stands upon justice and righteousness, the Liberty party on accommodation and expediency—one is stern, unchanging right, the other meets and mingles with wrong, and the gulf between them is as wide and deep as between heaven and hell."

This, Mr. Smith deemed and declared a *personal insult* to him, and demanded that it be retracted. If I had ever doubted the truthfulness of the sentiment, his department and that of some of his friends at this Convention, would have removed the doubt, and confirmed my belief forever. I would have gladly agreed or healed the difference, had it been in my power.

After all, I trust much good will result from the meeting. It was thronged with many of the best people of the city and surrounding region. Much important truth was spoken, and will not be lost. Such was the interest on the third day, that it was voted by acclamation to hold over another. So, at ten

fashion, which does nobody any good. If we are selfish after the traditions of our confederacy, let us put the best face we can upon it, and preserve, at least, our consistency. But to let the two bloodhounds of the North, overthrow, lay waste, and utterly destroy miserable Hungary, without making a protest, and then, after the catastrophe, and when her hopes are drowned in blood, to come out with a motion, with an indignant cry of "Don't let the enemy go?" It is a most contemptible, a paltry piece of business.

minutes before midnight, we adjourned to nine o'clock Friday morning. My engagements compelled me to leave, so that I can tell you nothing of the last day. The resolutions and official proceedings will be published in the Liberator.

Yours most truly,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

MEETINGS IN CUMMINGTON.

From a letter of our friend Pillsbury to the General Agent, dated at the above place, (in Hampshire County, some twenty miles west of Northampton,) we make the following extract:—
"I closed here last evening with quite a triumphant meeting, although the streets were almost impassable; collected \$20 over and above expenses, and procured new subscribers. The most influential and respectable men and women of the town attended, and listened with the deepest attention, to the end of the course. For a new fall, I seldom find one more hopeful than the busy, thriving little village of Cummington. Our faithful friend Stafford and his family, who have so long and bravely stood alone, are, as you will suppose, full of joy and hope. I trust they will see a brighter and a better day. This evening I go to another village, five miles distant."

WILLIAM W. BROWN AND HENRY C. WRIGHT.

DEAR GARRISON: I noticed in the Liberator of the 22d of 11th mo. last, a letter from William W. Brown, giving an account of his passage across the Atlantic and reception at Paris. He mentions how contemptuously he was treated by slaveholders while on board the vessel, and highly disapproves their conduct as unchristian, ungentlemanly, pitiful, and entirely beneath the standard of humanity.

What do we behold, when circumstances place it in the power of friend Brown to set the part of a slaveholder? In the capital of France, surrounded by friends of high standing, W. W. Brown was accosted by a brother in a civil and polite manner, and his indignation ran so high that he turned away from his less fortunate brother without uttering a word.

Friend Brown should remember that the slaveholder was accosted by the same feelings precisely while crossing the ocean. In the United States the slaveholder looks down with contempt on colored men, because public opinion sustains him. In Europe, W. W. Brown casts contempt on slaveholders, because there he is sustained by public opinion. Since friend Brown and the slaveholder are both regulated in their conduct towards each other by public opinion, both governed by the same element in human nature, I should like to know which is nearest right.

Above all places in the world, a meeting for the promotion of peace should be the last to let our indignation run so high that we cannot treat a brother with common respect. By treating that slaveholder as he should have done, friend Brown might have erected a lasting monument to the cause of peace, besides tending in an eminent degree to destroy the prejudice against color in the United States. Does friend Brown imagine what effect his treatment of that brother will produce? The old threadbare story of the slave being spoiled by emancipation will be revived, and prejudice against color strengthened. If all the members of the Peace Congress were composed of the same material, I do not wonder that they consented to say nothing and do nothing, in order to please the French people; thereby ministering to the love of approbation of all parties concerned; and consequently lessening their moral power.

There is not a man from the Peace Congress so strong in moral power as he was before we met; every one is a little more slavish, and less qualified to advocate the cause of peace.

Now can we successfully urge the principles of peace without regarding every man a brother, and an equal, without regard to his color? No man can be free without awarding to every person what he claims for himself, and with this qualification, none can be a slave.

A few words on another subject before I stop. Our friend H. C. Wright has devoted his time so exclusively to the subject of human rights, that he has lost sight of the most element in the human mind, and that is, Veneration, or Religion; and by neglecting to notice this, or treating it with indifference, he fails to secure the attention of religious people. It would be far better to attempt to excite mirth at a funeral, than to laugh at a person at worship;—nothing is held so sacred as his God.

At this late day, it hardly seems necessary to inform our friend that veneration to the mind what sleep is to the body, causing a total suspension of all care about promoting objects of human origin, and thereby enabling the other faculties to resume their allotted duties with increased energy.

The Bible is considered by most as the word of God, and in one sense it is, because it emanated from the best faculties of the best men in the different ages in which they lived; in the same manner Bibles are being written every day. Even the faculty of presence is as prevalent now as at any former period. None who acknowledge the truth of phrenology will deny the existence of an organ whose office is to predict with certainty any future event, provided it is unclouded by the predominance of others. This faculty is more or less obstructed in 999 out of every 1000 persons; but nevertheless, the faculty exists in every person, and should be cultivated by all means; because it is one of the most perfect of the moral faculties, and next to veneration, is productive of the highest state of felicity.

Benevolence comes in for a large share of our attention, and should, with all the rest of the moral faculties, receive its full share of cultivation; but never let any one moral faculty absorb the whole strength of the system, because persons who do, always appear deficient in all other moral points, and therefore fail to advance the special object of their mission.

Friend Wright appears to love Christianity fervently. If so, he should remember that Christ recommended the exercise of veneration first of all duties, next to that of benevolence; on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets, according to the declaration of Christ. The best, the greatest, and the happiest man is he who has benevolence, intellect, and energy sufficiently developed to make him perfectly content with the result of his labors.

Thy friend and brother,

MICHAEL T. JOHNSON.
Short Creek, Warren co., 10th 1st mo., 1850.

PRO-SLAVERY BECTARISM.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12, 1850.

FRIEND GARRISON: I came to Providence on Tuesday morning. I had sent on my appointment to Mr. W.; had received my notice, but was not able to procure a place that evening. I went from here to Pawtucket—called on D. Mitchell—put up with him for the night—found him very friendly, and a true reformer. Called on Mr. Potter, who gave me the use of his hall on Sunday evening. Called upon several of the preachers—none of them at home. Went to the Valley; called upon the Baptist preacher there, who was not at home. Went to Samuel Chase's; put up there for the night; found them good friends. Called upon the preacher again; found him at home; talked very friendly to Central Falls, and procured a vestry there by paying one dollar for the use of it. Walked to Pawtucket; talked upon the Rev. Mr. Hodge, and told him my business. I also showed him the Liberator. He looked rather grim, and said he knew the editor, but did not think much of him, although he believed it a to

be an honest man, notwithstanding he once called me a scoundrel. I said Mr. Garrison had been much belied; that as I came along, the people asked me if I was a Garrison man, and I told them that I had never seen Mr. G., but was on my way to Boston to see him. What part of South Carolina have you been in? said Mr. B. Charleston and St. Michael's parish, I replied. 'I have been in South Carolina,' said he, 'and was there seven years, and taught the slaves to read; but that was a number of years ago; I don't know how it may be now.' 'Did any person say anything to you?' I asked. 'Yes,' he replied, 'one man threatened to sue me, and I told him to sue on.' The Liberator I showed him an allusion to my treatment at the South. He would have thought more of me, had I not been identified with Mr. Garrison. Mr. B. said he was better able to inform his people on the subject of slavery than myself, or any anti-slavery lecturer he had ever heard. I have treated it, said he, in a moral point of view. I have analyzed it, and showed that the slaveholder was a more miserable being than the slave. Now, this is the way that I treat the subject, (continued he,) and unless you can throw some light upon the subject, there is no use of your speaking before my people. But what is your object in wanting to speak to my people? Is it to take up a collection? If that is your object, you can go to the Committee, and see them. I felt rather unpleasant at being thus treated, and bidding him good bye, left his house.

I had a good meeting on Sabbath evening, and also on Monday evening. I am to speak in Mr. Round's church on Tuesday evening. This gentleman and Mr. Potter are the only ministers who manifest any friendliness towards me. If any person needs grace, and a holy spirit, it is an anti-slavery preacher, or rather a Christian preacher. Pray for me.

What a tale I shall have to tell for my clergyman when I return to Scotland! I came to their churches and knocked; I told them that I had come to plead for my brothers and sisters in bonds, and they shut the door in my face. I am almost sick, and ready to give up; but when I hear the groan of the slave, and the clank of his chains, I am impelled to go on.

Yours,
ROBERT EDMONDS.

FATHER MATHEW AGAIN ON HIS KNEES BEFORE SLAVERY.

MR. GARRISON: Have you seen the following contemptible letter of Father Mathew to Judge Lumpkin? It sinks its author still deeper than ever in the mire of pro-slavery. Indeed, it is perfectly nauseating, and pro-slavery. This fawning priest justly odious to every one possessing the least manliness or independence of feeling. Here the servile creature, addressing his master: 'Dear and honored Judge—dear Judge, &c. &c. I think he will find this 'dear' language to himself, when he arrives on the other side of the Atlantic. Again, hear him talk of 'this emphatically free country! Such language, contrasted with that noble Irish Address which he signed, proclaims him a most odious hypocrite, and a creature of the meanest kind, and is another striking illustration of the truth of a remark of yours, that 'it is impossible for a priest to be an honest man.' Nothing but the position of Father Mathew, I conceive, entitles him to the notice he receives in your paper, even by way of rebuke; for, as to mental capacity, the question of Talleyrand, in reference to a certain ignorance of the law, might well be applied to the pious recant—'Is he any body?' But, I am too much disgusted with this sickening letter for further comment. I cut it from a Charleston paper, and send it to you for insertion, hoping that you will apply your scourge to its base author [I am fully sensible of the import of my language] in the manner he deserves. Here it is, and what a production! You will perceive, Mr. Garrison, that I have but feebly and only in part characterized this fulsome panegyrist of 'this mighty republic,' and of every distinguished slaveholder with whom he comes in contact.

RICHMOND, Va., 23d Dec., 1849.

HON. AND DEAR SIR: When you considered an invitation to pay the illustrious body over which you, with so much dignity, preside, a visit for the promotion of the sacred cause of Temperance, I was not aware of the high rank as a Judge, with which your country has honored you, otherwise I should not have marked your letter by this, but I have it to your own prudence, to have acted as seemed to you most conducive to the good of that glorious cause, equally dear to us both. The second letter which you kindly forwarded I have never seen, as on its reaching Boston I was confined at New York, by a severe illness, and my physician, Dr. Frazer, and my Secretary, deemed it advisable not to speak to me on such an exciting subject.

I now, honored Sir, presume to intrude a letter on your well occupied time, in consequence of an insinuation thrown out, that I had uncourtously declined to reply to your letter, requiring an explanation of my opinions on an all-important question. Whatever errors I may have perpetrated, however humble my rank, is not amongst them, much less to a personage vested with the dignity of a Judge. I find with regret, that my single-mindedness in the advocacy of the, to me, all-absorbing cause of Temperance, is not, in this great country, well understood. In my own beloved country, though growing weary of the weight of the burden of temperance, I have seen a nation bore I endured every species of calumny, rather than risk the infliction of the slightest injury on the Temperance cause, by advocating the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. In referring your Honor to the conversation I held with Mr. Garrison in the 'Adams House,' Boston, I vainly thought my letter might be, but being firmly resolved not to interfere, in any, the slightest degree, with the institutions of this mighty Republic, would have been amply sufficient to calm the anxieties of even the most sensitive American. I now, dear and honored Judge, renew this declaration, and I most respectfully urge that no man, who enjoys himself in freedom in this emphatically free country, can require more of one, who has meekly come amongst you to advocate the high and holy cause of Temperance, bearing in his hand the pure and spotless white banner, with the Divine motto inscribed, 'Glory to God on high, peace on earth to men.' In the anxious hope that this candid explanation will remove the suspicion of intention declared in your letter, in making me reply private, and my not having answered your second favor, I have the honor to be, dear Judge,

Your Brother in Temperance,
and devoted Friend,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

Hon. Judge LUMPKIN, Athens, Geo.

WE must defer our own comments on the above humiliating letter till another week.

DISUNION PETITION.

Friends who have received, or who may receive, the petition for SECESSION FROM THE UNION, are requested to circulate the same for signature without delay, and forward the petitions to the undersigned at as early a day as is consistent with a full attention to the subject.

It will be seen that one column is assigned to Legal Voters, and one to Other Persons. It is hoped that there may be a full signature, this year, by the anti-slavery women.

SAMUEL MAY, JR.,
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.—Another trial to elect a Representative in Congress, from this District, was made on Monday last, and failed. The Whig candidate leads the others, but it will be a lasting shame to Mr. Palfrey's friends in that District, if they suffer any other candidate to be chosen.—

Compromise.—The Washington correspondent of the North American writes, that 'it is understood Mr. Clay is directing his attention seriously to the question which now agitates the public mind in both sections of the Union, with the view of bringing forward a proposition to compromise the extreme views which have been advanced in the North and the South.'

LEGISLATIVE. In the course of a debate in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Saturday last,

Mr. EARLE, of Worcester, after avowing his opposition to the change in the election law, advocated by Mr. Schouler, proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Lawrence of Belchertown, delivered on Friday, in relation to the 'thick and speckled blood' party. He said he did not care how large an amount of stress might be laid on the degradation of leaving one's political party. He acknowledged that he had been for many years a member of the Whig party, and though he might have differed with many of the gentlemen who compose that party now, he would show to the House, before taking his seat, who the real deserters were. He said that the conduct of the gentlemen who call themselves the 'Whig party,' in 1845, in making choice of General Taylor as a candidate for the office of President, was a disgrace to the Whig party, and that he would not be a member of the Whig party, and though he might have differed with many of the gentlemen who compose that party now, he would show to the House, before taking his seat, who the real deserters were. He said that the conduct of the gentlemen who call themselves the 'Whig party,' in 1845, in making choice of General Taylor as a candidate for the office of President, was a disgrace to the Whig party, and that he would not be a member of the Whig party, and though he might have differed with many of the gentlemen who compose that party now, he would show to the House, before taking his seat, who the real deserters were.

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BATTLE OF GOOJOERAT—HEARDS OF WAR—
 No attempt was made at rallying, the route was com-
 plete, and long will the Sikhs have cause to remem-
 ber the battle of Goojerat. The whole of their flight
 was strewn with the dead. We advanced into their
 camps over heaps of the dead and dying. It wanted
 nothing more to show the gallant stand they had
 made, than to see them in confusion—tumbled
 down, arms dismantled, and their wheels
 broken, oxen and camels rushing wildly about, wounded
 horses plunging in their agony; beds, blankets, boxes,
 ammunition strewn about the ground in a perfect
 chaos; the wounded lying there groaning—some
 begging to be despatched, others praying for mercy,
 and others crying out in vain for help, striving
 to cut down those who were rushing to their
 demise, merely ensuring their own destruction—for but little
 quarter, I am ashamed to say, was given; and even
 those we managed to save from the vengeance of our
 men were, I fear, killed afterward. But, after all,
 the day of extermination. The most heart-rend-
 ing sight of the day was one I witnessed in a tent I
 entered. There lay a young woman, according to death, lay
 her young mother. Her leg had been broken by a
 pointed shot, and the jagged stump protruded in a
 ghastly manner through the mangled flesh. She
 held a baby to her breast, and as she bent over it,
 with maternal anxiety, all her thoughts seemed to be
 for her child. She appeared totally regardless of the
 pain she must have been suffering, and to think of
 her mother's death. Her eyes were turned to the
 nourishment from her failing breast. I gave her
 some water, and she drank it greedily, raising her
 large imploring eyes to my face, with an expression
 that was heart-rending to witness. I was obliged to
 leave the poor creature, and go on with the regiment;
 at remembrance of that sight will live with me to
 this dying day. Letters from the Journal of a Sabal-

From the Portland Transcript

WOMAN.

The lecture last week before the Anti-Slavery Yecum, was by Miss LUCY STONE, of Boston. Her subject was Woman, her social position and rights, which she discussed with considerable ability, and treated not a little pleasantly by her sarcastic flings at the 'lords of creation.' She maintained that woman's sphere was just what the customs of society where chance had put her, made it. Her nature did

precise for her tie sphere which the customs of New England Society has assigned her. The lecturer reviewed woman's history, as showing her position in different periods, and in different countries, from the China of the past to the America of the present, as she has, and made to prove, that this is woman's sphere in China. Among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, she is made a beast of burden. In India she is a slave. In this country she is assigned to nothing but a sphere, but as the lecturer contended, not allowed proper freedom and rights. Here her abilities are underrated. The opportunities of acquiring the higher elements of an education are denied her; there being no colleges, theological, law or medical schools open to her. The customs of society made rules of

At about the age of 14, she must primp up, walk in unnatural gait, with her head fixed, and cease to regulate her hands. When about 17 she finishes her education, (and should the lecturer say it—gets ready to be courted.) Her brothers at this age are entering college—just beginning to educate themselves for the business of life, while she can go no higher; and here the lecturer said what no doubt is too true, that women have no object in life but to get married. There are no pursuits open to them. In the State they are nothing. The professions do not invite them. For them to go into any kind of

business which would promise them a fair remuneration, would be to go out of their sphere—would be to become improper. In doing precisely the same labor as before, they said but for one quarter to one half the price that men are. Finding this the case, she came to a maintenance by getting married. This comes with woman the great end and aim of life, and her chief theme of conversation. This was the source of many evils. Let woman have proper objects of pursuit and the higher branches of education, and it would no longer exist.

The right of a maintenance was all the wife could claim, on being married. The law said she and her husband were one; and some body else has said that the husband was that one—the wife nothing.

In the church, women are not looked upon as equal to the male members. They must not vote, in some churches. It was part of the creed of some, that women's place was to keep silence. Scripture was quoted for this, and yet the women would be sent into the choir to sing.

The laws did not give her her natural rights. It allowed the husband the disposal of her children.

The lecturer made divers other complaints against the established order of things, and probably made the ladies present think they were greatly abused and neglected in matters of which they never thought before.

The lecture, taking it altogether, was a novel one, and not without its interest. It was delivered in a

ery agreeable tone and manner, evincing on the part of the speaker, an intimate acquaintance with her subject and a sincere wish to be instrumental of good to her sex.

Miscellaneous.

BONAPARTE.

Extract from a lecture of Ralph Waldo Emerson, entitled, 'Napoleon; or the Man of the World.'

Bonaparte was singularly destitute of generous sentiments. The highest-placed individuals in the

has not the merit of common truth and honesty. He is unjust to his generals; egotistic and monopolizing; meanly stealing the credit of their great actions from Kollermaun, from Bernadotte; intriguing to involve his faithful Junot in hopeless bankruptcy, in order to drive him to a distance from Paris, because the familiarity of his manners offends the new pride of his throne. He is a boundless liar. "The official paper, his 'Moniteurs,' and all his bulletins, are proverbs for saying what he wished to be believed; and worse,—in his premature old age, in his lonely island, coldly falsifying facts, and dates, and characters, and giving to history a theatrical

stare. Take all Frenchmen, he had a passion for stage effect. Every action that breathes of generosity is poisoned by this calculation. His star, his glory, his respectability, his influence, his immortality, are all French. I must dazzle and astonish. If I were to give the liberty of the press, my power would not last three days.' To make a great noise is his favorite design. 'A great reputation is a great noise; the more there is made, the farther it is heard. Laws, institutions, monuments, nations, all fall; to the noise continues, and resounds in after ages.' His doctrine of immortality is simply fame. His theory of influence is not flattering. 'There are two levers for moving men,—interest and fear. Love is a silly infatuation, depend upon it. I love nobody.

to not even love my brothers: perhaps Joseph, a little, from habit, and because he is my elder; and Maurice, I love him too; but why?—because his character pleases me: he is stern and resolute, and, I know, the first to start a tear for any of my party, and I know very well that I have no true friends excepting as I continue to be what I am. I may have many pretended friends as I please. Leave sensibility to women; but men should be firm in heart and purpose, or they should have nothing to do with war and government.' He was thoroughly unscrupulous. He would stall, slander, assassinate, drown and poison, as his interest dictated. He had no generosity, but mere vulgar hatred: he was intensely selfish: he was perfidious: he cheated at cards: he

as a prodigious gossip; and opened letters; and delighted in his infamous police; and rubbed his hands with joy when he had intercepted some morsel of intelligence concerning the men and women about him, boasting that 'he knew every thing'; and interfered with the cutting the dressings; and the men; and listened after the words and compliments of the street, incoherently. His manners were coarse. He was not without low familiarity. He had the habit of pulling their ears, and pinching their cheeks, when he was in good humor, and of pulling the ears and whiskers of men, and of striking and horse-play with them, to his last days. It does not appear that he listened at key-holes, or, at least, that he was caught at it. In short, when you

have penetrated through all the circles of power and
 splendor, you were not dealing with a gentleman, at
 least; but with an impostor and a rogue: and he ful-
 ly deserves the epithet of *Jupiter Scapin*, or a sort of
 scamp Jupiter.

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 their temporary or permanent benefit from its use.
 The following was handed us, and we insert it for
 the consideration of others who may be similarly
 affected. The gentleman may be seen at his residence,
 -2 Elliot st.

BOSTON, Nov. 20, 1849.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gentls.—Feeling a great desire that the afflicted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been, I cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. It is well known to many who have long been acquainted with me, that I have suffered for nearly eight years with a very sore leg, at times swelling very much, and very painful. On the 10th of May my leg was greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. Such has been my situation at times, that I have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sores occasioned. My health became much impaired, and I

red the difficulty would terminate with this medicine. I sought the best medical advice in the city and country, but I was told that there was no permanent cure for me—that if I healed the disease, death would be the consequence. Finding no encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my legs, I consider myself quite well, better than I have been many years. The swelling and veins have been diminished, the livid color of the skin has disappeared, the ulcer has healed, and my leg and my limb is as sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. I consider your medicine has done for me what nothing else has or could do.

the case of my wife, the same good results were experienced. For seven years she has had a chronic inflammation of the eyes, which not only made her look rather disagreeable, but at times was exceedingly painful. She consulted the best eye doctors in the city, and faithfully used their medicines, but she got no benefit. She used various kinds of eye-water, but nothing producing a permanent change until she consented to use my medicine, and is now entirely cured. Any one wishing further information, can see me at my store, Corner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

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ken confidence in his professional skill and ability, his honesty and integrity, we do not believe he will send forth a word of a worthless article without being able to recommend it to public confidence. In his practice he has faithfully tried and proved the virtues of the medicine, and many are now walking in our streets who are living evidences of its healing powers. We doubt not the genuineness of the certificates of individuals of the first respectability have given their names in recommendation of the Panacea, and with this array of testimony in favor of the medicine, the marvellous cures, which it performs, we prefer it a fame and popularity second to none.

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